JAMES GORDON BEN SETT, PROPRIETOR AND EDIT A

OFFICE N. W. CORVER OF MASSA" , AND FULTON STS AMUSEMENTS T ALS EVENING. ACADEMY OF MUSIC. Frurteenth street-Rigorerro. BROADWAY THEAT AM, Broadway-HACRETH. BOWERY THEATR'A, Howery-FRE COUNT OF MONTE-BURTON'S THEATB'E, Chambers street-Domsky and WALLACK'S THEATHE. Broadway—DIARY OF A YOUNG WIFE-COUSIN GERSIAN—PET OF THE PETTROATS. AWERICAN WE.SEUM-Afternoom-ADELE-TRYING IT OR. Evering-Po-vine Dorokman.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall-472 Broadway. BUCKLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, 539 Breadway-BUCK-PERHAM'S BURUESQUE OPERA HOUSE, 665 Broad-

HMITTRE HALL, 196 Broadway-PANORAMA OF EUROPE.

New York, Monday, April 2, 1855. To Advertisers and Sustness People. WHEN ENDING WARCH 31, 1855. Merch 25..... 49,620 26..... 53,160 28..... 54,480 30..... 56,860

Later news from California is now due: but-up to a late hour last night neither the steamer for this port, nor the one expected at New Orleans, had

been telegraphed. The mail steamship Union, Captain Adams, which left Southampton for this port on the 14th ult., put into Halifax on Saturday afternoon, for a supply of coal. She had experienced an unusually tempestucus voyage. Her passengers, forty-three in number, were all well. The U. has a full general eargo. Capt. Adams has telegraphed her owners that she would leave Halifax without a moment's onnecessary delay.

We publish to-day a mass of interesting intelligence, both original and compiled from the French d Spanish journals, in connection with the affairs of Cuba. In it will be found the Conche version of the Cuban conspiracy, as detailed to the Council of Ministers at Madrid by M. Bastillos, the naval officer whom the Captain-General had despatched to Spain for that purpose. We also copy from the Madrid correspondence of the Paris Presse an account of the exciting scene which took place in the Spanish Ocries on the occasion of an interpellation put by General Berrano to Senor Luzuriaga, on the subject of the Captain General's communications to the government. In an extract from the Madrid correspondence of the London Times will be fourd a version of a confidential despatch of General Concha's, to which no reference was made in the Chamber, but which gives rather a gloomy account of Spanish prospects in the island. It would appear, from a statement in the Clamor Publico, that a ministerial crisis is looked upon as not very improbable in Spain, palace intrigues being again called in aid of party tactics. In conmeeticn with the above is given interesting letters of our correspondents at Havana, containing additional particulars respecting the execution of Pinto and an account of the trial -- if such it can be called -and conviction of Messrs. Felix and Estrampes. These gentlemen are citizens of the United States and their trial was conducted in such atter disregard of the rights guaranteed by treaty, that Col. Rebertson, our Consul, was impelled to decline taking part in the proceedings.

Archbishop Hughes enlightered the faithful who growded the Cathedral yesterday to hear and welcome him on the true position of the Catholic Church in regard to the lately promulgated dogma of the immaculate Conception. It was believed from the earliest ages, and only needed the sanction and anthority now given to it, to make it, not a sentiment, but a point of faith. He proposes that the 8th of December—the day on which the decree was issued from St. Peter's—be commemorated as a great anniversary in the Catholic Church; and he intimates his intention of erecting a monument, in the shape of a church, to perpetuate the memory of these events. We give a full report of his sermon. which will be extensively read throughout the land. The Archbishop appears in excellent health, and seems to have derived, physically at least, conside: able benefit from his journey to the Eternal

The President has appointed the following gentlemen Visiters to the Military Academy at West Point. They are to assemble on the lat of June next:-Charles Negue, Esq., Iowa; Hon. Isaac Davis, Ma mchusetta; John C. McGehee, Esq., Florida; Col. H. Shubart, Pennsylvania; Hop. E. W. Chastain. Georgia; Protessor James Jones, Louisiana; A. B. Hanson, Esq., Maryland: Hon. J. M. Henry, Mississippi; Colonel Hans Crocker, Wisconsin; Hon. Arno Wiswell, Maine; Rev. Gurdon Cott, Conne cat; Rev. Francis Vinton, D. D., New York: Ste phen H. Lee, Esq., North Carolina; Professor W. W. Mather, Ohio; Hon. George S. Houston, Ala-

The April term of the law courts will be opened to-day; but the principal business of importance will be the murder trials in the Oyer and Terminer, which are fully referred to in another column.

The Common Council commence their April see sions this evening, and again we beg of those tardy functionaries to give us a building for our courts of

An extensive conflagration occurred at Memphis. Tenn., on the morning of the 25th inst. An entire block of buildings and their contents, including three newspaper establishments, were totally de stroyed. Forty three valuable horses were also consumed. The loss is estimated to exceed one hundred thousand dellars, a part of which is insured in the Home effice, of this city.

David S. Manners, Esq., Mayor of Jersey City,

has consented to become a candidate for re-election.

The rurality of Hoboken has departed. It is now an incorporated city, and to-morrow night its citizens hold a mass meeting to nominate candidates for election to municipal offices on Tuesday. The Lighthouse Board at Washington are en-

gaged in the preparation of plans and estimates for the construction of six range lights in New York bay, Great West bay, L. I., and the beacon on Romer

Ore-half the town of Jovesboro', Ga., was destroyed by fire on the 25th ult, caused by a spark from a passing locomptive.

An arrival from Port au Prince 16th ult. reports the town free from sickness. The markets were dall, and produce scarce and dear.

The commercial intelligence brought by the steamer Asia caused quite a panic in the New Orleans cotton market on Friday afternoon, and prices declined one quarter of a cent per pound.

The sales of cotton Saturday reached about 2,000 bales, the market closing rather easier. Middling splands were at about 9c.; do. Floridas, at 94c.; do. Mobiles at 9; a 9;c. and New Orleans and Texas at Sic. The short supplies of breadstuffs with a good home demand continued to regulate prices in this market. Common to medium and choice grades of ur again advanced 12 jc. per bbl. It is now

than similar brands have been for years past. we searce and firm ; \$2.60 was asked for white, and a small lot of Southern fair 2,35. Corn was scarce, and sold in

NEW YORK HER ALD. | a striall way at 990, a \$1. Rye and barley we're also firm. Pork advanced fully 12½: per bbi.; at the closs \$14.75 was refused for old mess, and \$1/1.87 asked. Freights were steady, but inactive. as ellippers were waiting for steamer's letters.

> The Cuban Question in Europe. From the extracts from the London Times and the Paris journals, given elsewhere, it is manifest that the people of Europe are at last arriving at some degree of consciousness of the true bearings of the Cuban question. In Spain, at all events, and we presume in England also, General Concha's report on the late rebellion will have opened men's eyes. Those who doubted the correctness of our statements in reference to the Creole population, and ascribed them to the influence of a fillbuster spirit, will now, seeing them confirmed by the highest Spanish authority, abate somewhat of their confidence in Spanish supremacy, and will likewise, it is to be hoped, recall the harsh language in which they have been accustomed to discuss the policy of the United States. When General Concha states that the island is not to be governed as beretofore, and that nothing short of a standing garrison of twenty thousand men will retain it in subjection to the mother country, a man need not be a filibustere to fortell its ultimate liberation. Light has been slow in coming, but it has come at last; and the members of the tripartite league now know what they have to expect, and what to hope in their efforts to maintain the statu quo in Cuba. The question is narrowed down to the merest nutshell Can Spain sustain a garrison of twenty thousand men in Cuba, or can she regain the loyalty of the Creoles by a new colonial policy? If she can answer for the ene or the other, Cuba may possibly be saved from a Creole revolution. But the former requires money to begin with, and Spain is bankrupt. It is only a few weeks since the Spanish bondholders in England presented Lord Howden with a testimonial in acknowledgment of his obtaining for them some small fraction of their overdue interest. At the present moment the greatest difficulty against which the new Spanish government has to struggle is the absolute want of money. Cuba used to be a source of revenue; it is already a source of outlay greater than the treasury can bear; is it possible that that outlay could be increased to the sum required to support 20,000 soldiers in the island? Let military men answer.

But Concha thinks liberal institutions might answer the purpose as well as an army, and quotes the case of Canada in 1837 as an example to be followed. He advises colonial representation in the Cortes. This latter expedient may be soon disposed of. The representation of distant colonies in the councils of the mother country was proposed at various times during the colonial history of this country, and at a later period in that of the present British American colonies. On every occasion it was fully discussed and unhesitatingly abandoned by all statesmen of judgment and experience. The bolder theorists of France have actually made the experiment: with what success everyone who witnessed the helplessness and painfully ridiculous failure of the French colonial deputies in the republican Assembly can amply attest. Equally futile would be any endeavor to pacify the creoles by allowing three or four Cubans to submerge themselves in the Cortes at Madrid, where they could be of no use to any one, and a burthen to themselves.

It is of course, strictly speaking, possible for Spain to bestow upon Cuba a liberal constitution. But would it not be wise, first, to secure one permanently for herself? Not to speak of ephemeral shifts. Spain has had within the past forty odd years, at least three liberal constitutions, not one of which has evisted over ten years. What security could the Creoles feel in any charter of freedom the Cortes might grant, when history so plainly shows that those Cortes cannot rely upon the permanence of the charter by which they them? selves exist? At best, such a concession to the popular demands in Cuba would only be putting off the evil day: devolving upon the Creoles the task of rising at some indefinite future period, when perhaps they may be worse prepared for it than they are now.

There are laws in the political as well as in the physical world, laws established by nature and immutable, but which nothing but an assured intellect dealing with a vast mass of precedents can hope to evolve. One of these laws is positive against the indefinite duration of the colonial State. It is quite clear now that though nothing had ever been heard of the Stamp Act, and no British soldiers had ever been quartered in American cities, this country would still have thrown off the colonial voke at some time or other. Canada at the present moment retains her connection with England simply beause she is practically independent and has the power to declare herself so at any time. The South and Central American colonies of Spain could not have been retained by any possible line of policy. Nor can Cuba. Spanish officials or British lords may heap talsehood on falsehood, but they cannot alter the fact, which grimly stares them in the face whenever they come to deal tangibly with the island. They may hang, they may shoot, they may imprison : none of these things ever suppressed a rebellion or quenched the spark of freedom; but they always gave disaffection heart. They may pass laws of this or that kind; but these will only delay the fatal moment : did not Great Britain repeal the Stamp Act? They may send soldiers, as England did when this country was in Cuba's position: but every fresh man from Spain will add fuel to the disloyal flame in the Creole breast There is no contravening a law of nature.

It is too disheartening to refer to the relations of this country with Cuba. In some other column, the public will find an account-elicited by the recent abominable outrage on the person of the United States Vice Consul at Sagua la Grande-of the kidnapping of an American sailor on board his ship by a Cuban official. The event occurred in 1852, and has for some reason or other been suppressed until now. The Vice Consul protested, and claimed the man on behalf of the Captain; the reply to his letter was an insolent epistle from the Cuban functionary, threatening to send him (the Vice-Consul) to Havana as a prisoner. He was in fact fined \$200 for endeavoring, in the usual way, to procure the restoration of the American sailor. Comment would be futile. There is no page in the annals of the United States which the American citizen reads with a hotter glow of shame than the history of the six or seven years which preceded the war of 1812; when every European nation treated our ships like pirates, captured them, sunk them, stole their crews; when it

rence for a French or English craiser to insult our flag, impede our commerce, kidnap our citizens, rob our property, that the American name was a by-word for spiritless imbecility, and foreigners spoke of a United States citizen as "only an American." Time is fast accumulating materials for another page that will contest the palm. How will the future historian account for the passive endurance of the United States government to day? How will he defend their policy, when Mr. Soulé, their own Minister to Spain, told them so plainly how to act that the report of Don José de la Concha can have taught them nothing new?

PROSPECTS OF PEACE.—It is amusing to see how the bulls in Wall street and a few eccentric politicians persist in looking forward to peace. It is to be presumed that every adult person is aware that the mere assembling of the convention at Vienna means nothing. In all modern wars peace conventions have always been summoned after every campaign, and efforts made to avoid further fighting. Peace can only be made at Vienna through the concession of one of the parties engaged in the war. When last diplomatic notes were exchanged between the belligerents, there was a direct issue between them. One side or the other must recede from that position, or there can be no peace. Now, which side can yield?

Alexander is a young man whose throne depends in some essential degree on his securing the same popularity and strength as his father enjoyed. This he would wantonly throw away if he reversed his father's pelicy, and by an act of his, lost to Russia the advantages of the past year's work. From all accounts the Russians are to a man in tavor of the war. They believe it is their destiny to regain Constantinople. They see that they have lost nothing during the last year's campaign; whereas both expeditions of the allies have been fruitless. For Alexander to yield, therefore, and make peace, would be to fly in the face of the people, to insult his father's memory, reverse the hereditary policy of his house, and cast a slur upon his own character.

Napoleon was the author of the Crimean expedition. He planned it and is responsible for it. Should peace be made now, as it has done nothing but fight fruitless battles, and lose men, it will have been on the whole a failure. And for democratic sovereigns, like Louis Napoleon, raised on one breath of fortune and overthrown by another, failure is ruin. Napeleon cannot make peace.

Can England? If the merchants had their vay, the Four Points would be thrown to the winds and a treaty signed at once. But the merchants are a very small part of the ruling machine in England. That is mainly in the hands of the aristocracy; for whom to make peace, when the war has just proved their incompetency and destroyed their prestige, would be simply to commit suicide. Lord Palmerston was installed as the war minister; his first act cannot be to conclude an ignominious peace. Nay, more, England's name has suffered terribly in this war; she cannot crawl out of it until at least she has had a chance of retrieving her honor. With Napoleon's set purpose to influence her, and the natural obstinacy of John Bull to rely upon, the chances of her refusing to yield one hair's breadth are overwhelming.

THE ADMINISTRATION AND THE CURA QUESTION THE CABINET FIRING UP .- The Cabinet organ at Washington is hissing and blowing away upon the Cuba question like a huge war steame firing up and getting everything ready to put out to sea with the first tide. And it appears that the Cabinet are in the same humor. The El Dorado outrage and the case of Consul Thompson have stirred up the dormant patriotism even of old Mr. Guthrie, whose greatest anxiety heretofore has been to keep the long arms of Forney out of the sub-treasury.

The Cabinet, according to our last advices are for a bold and decisive Cuban policy, six out of eight; and, strange to say, Cushing seems to have gone over to Marcy. The home squadron is to be immediately reinforced from all quarters, by all accessible ships at home and abroad. They are to get ready forthwith, and hold themselves prepared for sailing orders, and their proposed destination is un edly the island of Cuba.

We second the motion. We call upon Mr Pierce to stick to it, and not to faint and fall back at the critical moment. Let the home equadron be instantly increased to thirty or forty vessels of war, including, if necessary some of our ocean mail and commercial steam ers, such as the Black Warrior, the El Dorado. and the Prometheus; or, if they will not suffice, add to them such as the Pacific, the Illinois and the North Star. Let this fleet baul up in front of Havana and demand instant satisfac tion from General Concha for all the Cuban outrages, at least of the last six months; and in the event of his refusal to act, let Havang have a taste of Bomarsund: and let the French and English mix in if they dare.

Suppose they do. It is a case of hostilities. but not yet a war. It will bring France and England to terms; and with their hands full of Russia and Sebastopol, we may dictate the terms of a complete and permanent settlement with Spain, for the past, the present, and the future. Delay is dangerous. Our only hope of safety and security is in action. It is the last chance for the Administration and the democratic party. Action may save both-yea, it may even save Virginia and Henry A. Wise But if there is any flinching or fainting under the old fogy counsels of Marcy, Mr. Pierce will go out of power envying the good luck of Captain John Tyler; for though Captain Tyler was left without a party, he was sustained by the officeholders to the last.

John Cochrane, Captain Rynders and Tammany Hall have spoken. Their voice is for ection. Send the home squadron to Cuba to open up a final correspondence with General Copcha. Commodore Perry has had some experience in Japan. Try him on the Cuba question. Diplomacy is exhausted. Action!

PROGRESS OF CITY REFORM.—The fashionable bouses devoted to gambling, lotteries and Mornonism have escaped in the recent raids of the police. The lower strata has only suffered as yet. Go on.

CORRUPTION IN ALBANY.- The disclosures mong the politicians in Albany are astounding. Simony is there practised on a large scale by the party in power. The tariff of procuring offices on the canais is fixed at prices varying from \$500 to \$2,000 each, according to value. Such are the charges openly made. Thurlow Weed, what do you say? Is not this as bad as shaving off Monroe's whiskers, and passing bim became so common, so insignificant an occur- of for 'a good enough Morgan!"

PRESIDENT MAKING-THE LAW TAKING ITS Course - Whatever may be the condition of the cotton, woollen, iron or glass manufactories of the country, it is manifest that the late live oak manifesto of George Law has given a prodigious impulse to the manufacture of candida for the Presidency. Among others that 'ave recently been trotted out, is the "ever! Asting John Minor Botts," of Virginia. He is like Mossieur Toncon, invariably steppi ag ia, as large as life, just at the moment wher severybody has given him up. We understand, also, that that terrible enemy of the Jesuits ar A the soft shell democracy, Helen Dhu, will stoduce, in a few days, the most wonderful life, of Sam Houston that has ever been publish ed. The object of this is a sensation-a counter excitement, a grand rush upon Houst, m, which will head off Live Oak George.

On the other hand, the cruelty of Live Oak George in refusirag to be "punctured" and "bled" by the "venal politicians" of the saveral little old party cliques in the interest of such men as Marcy, Hunter, Buchanan, Fillmore, &c., has excited the unmitigated ridicule, scorn and contempt of their peculiar organs against the pretensions of Live Oak George for the White House. But if they thus betray their alarm at the general sensation created by that Pennsylvania letter, what will they do if Live Oak George should follow it up in a still stronger letter to the New Jersey Legislature, and a half a dozen others to as many other States? And why not? The friends of law and order say that this is his policy, and that he must keep up the fire, in order to prove that the old party pettifogging lawyers do not monopolize all the political knowledge of the country, but that practical business men know something of government affairs.

Meantime, the poets are in the field on the opposition side. A Massachusetts paper thus speaks of the independent nomination in that State, by somebody, of George Washington Frost Mellen, as a proper successor of Franklin Pierce. From the gusto with which this poetry is transerred to the Evening Post, we suspect William Cullen Bryant to be the author. It is certainly in his original and peculiar style.

From Oreenand's ley mountains, From Aftic's coral strand, From foul Cochituate fountains, And eke from Newfoundland, There comes a voice of thunder From every hill side swelling— It calls on thee! thou wonder, George Washington Frost Mellen! George Washington Frost Mellen!
You can't repress the whirlwind
When it goes it with a rush,
Nor still Niagara's torrent
By simply saying "Hush!"
'Its vain the hopes that round thee cling
Ever to think of quelling,
Thou Ajax of the Western world,
George Washington Frost Mellen!!

Whereupon the poet of the Post exultingly

cries:—
Pray, where are Law's poets? Is there no one to step forward and celebrate in sounding rhyme the great trader in steamboat contracts, flint locks, railroad jobs and Democratic Reviews? Let not the "live hoar candidate," and his friend Sauaders, go down to posterity, like the brave herces who lived before Agammemnon, "carret quia rate sacro." We need not say we shall be proud to be the organ of any bard who will properly celebrate Mr. Law's pretensions to any poetion to which the people, or the law, may elevate him.

To which it may be said that Live Oak

George is not a writer of poetry, but a builder of it in solid facts and substantial realities. His achievements are recorded in granite, iron and live oak. He steps forward, and the High Bridge at Harlem rises into view, solid, strong, beautiful and eminently useful, the conduit of that great essential of life-water-to a million of people-a sublime Illiad reduced to practical reality. He speaks, and fleets of steamers cover the sea, er swift locomotives go whooping through the mountains. Bridges, canals, railroads, steamboats, and such, are the poetry and poets of George Law, ranging from five hundred to a thousand horse power. These are the poems of George Law, equal at least to all the poems ever written from the epoch of Bathos to that of Bryant.

But it is not the poet of the Post that is the nost painfully exercised concerning the popularity of Live Oak George. The "venal politicians" who are in the service of the pettifogging lawyer and old party caucus candidates for the succession, suffer the most severely. Hear what the Albany Atlas says, after the failure o bleed Live Oak Geor Marcy. Hear him:-

Marcy. Hear him:—

The Heral's the leader of the great "Live Hoax" movement in favor of George Law. No paper is better calculated to lead a Know Nothing party, or a Live Hoax movement, than the Nxw York Herald of the present day. That paper is now in the hands of the very adventurers who were accustomed to be stigmatized by it as "Oyster House Critics." The Herald broke them down, and then bought them cheap—if such chevaliers of industry can be considered cheap at any price. Instead of giving the world their second hand and cheap criticisms upon music and the drams, they regale it with oyster house politics.

A "Live Hoax" movement ab? The contract of the contra

A "Live Hoax" movement, eh? To our view, it looks very much like the "live hoax" which first brought out Gen. Jackson, Gen. Harrison, James K. Polk and Gen. Taylor. "Oyster house politics!" Well, there may be something in that-Ten to one that where a cluster of mechanics and working men-"the bone and sinew of the country"-are found in an oyster house, indulging in a half dozen raw, or a plate of stewed, George Law is their man-a mechanic, a plain solid, sensible, practical business man-one of

Rely upon it, this "live hoax" is getting to be a serious affair. If that single shot to the Pennsylvania Legislature does such execution among tricky lawyers, free soil small beer poets, and "venal politicians," what will be the result of the half dozen manifestoes of Live Oak George, that we are now promised as fast as his big Lancaster gun can be primed and loaded? Look out for the New Jersey broad-

THE VIRGINIA ELECTION CONTEST .- The contest for State officers now going on in the Old Dominion, as conducted both by the press and politicians, is one of the most vulgar, brutal and blackguard that we ever remember to have seen. The only man among them that seems to have some decency is Mr. Flournoy, the Know Nothing candidate, who published a respectable manifesto and then stood still. The patriot Wise, and all his speeches and newspapers, exceed in barbarism and violence anything that was exhibited at election times in the Five Points of New York. Senator Douglas one evening was caught, and tried to infuse decency into the fight, but it had no effect, Captain Rynders and his "crowd" of savans are much wanted in Virginia.

Ex-PRESIDENT FILLMORE ON GUANO .- A curious discussion has been going on for some time among certain twopenny prints, as to the fact whether the ex-President ever endorsed, or did not, the famous guano letter of Mr. Webster, which be bad to back out from afterwards. Mr. Fillmore denied it at first, but now admits it, when he sees his own signature. Mr. Fillmore was personally a very respectable and honor-

able man in the White House, but he was singgir A and stupid in intellect, and his administra son was equally stopid and sluggish.

KNOW NOTHING MOVEMENTS .- The Know Nothings in several States are dividing off into several cliques and coteries. In New York there are three factions : 1st, Barker's party, called Hindoes; 2d, the Allen party, called Originals; 3d, the Utica organization, called bogus or Seward Know Nothings. In Massachusetts, New Hampshire and New Jersey there are two factions in each. All this is weakening. Unless they enite in each State, and then in all the States, they will be demolished by the ragged democracy.

THE LATEST NEWS.

BY MAGNETIC AND PRINTING TELEGRAPHS.

Non-Arrival of the California Steamer.

WASHINGTON, April 1-9 P. M. The operators report the wires in order through to New Orleans, and as we have no tidings of the California steamer, now fully due at this port, we presume she ha

The Steamship Union at Halifax. e following despatch, addressed to Messrs. Spofford

and Tileston, was rececived on Saturday:—
HALIPAX, March 31, 1855. The steamship Union, seventeen days from Havre, arrived at this port this afternoon, short of coal. W have encountered westerly gales the entire voyage. We shall proceed with as little celay as possible. Passen-

Latest from the State Capital. LEGISLATORS SHIRKING THEIR DUTY—THE PINAN-CIAL MEASURES IN PREPARATION—THE APPOINT-

The Assembly chamber, during most of the afternoon yesterday, was closed to members and outsiders, in consequence of a call of the House being made and sus-During the morning session, a large number of members asked leave of absence for themselves until Monday noon, which really means Tuesday and Wednes-day. These applicants were mostly city members. The House refused to let them go. Upon assembling in the afternoon a base quorum at first was present; but the members kept dwindling, until no more than sixty votes could be mustered. The roll was called several times, and to quorum appearing, Mr. O'Keefe rose and stated that, unpleasant as it was to him personally to move a public business. His motion was sustained, and the cepting ladies, and the doors closed. The honorable Mr. Lowrie plead hard for mercy for the absentees, and hoped that neither fines or penalties would be inflicted, as the members now temporarily absent were gentlemen, and not a class of persons who ought to be brought before the bar of this Ho Sergeant-at-Arms. He hoped the call would be dispensed with, the doors thrown open, and the House ad

The Speaker called a member to the chair, and took that an example should be made; and he doubted not, i this call is proceeded with, and penalties inflicted upon those who have absented themselves, contrary to the express determination of the House, this morning, that it would produce a most salutary effect, and that we shall not again be left without a quorum. The Speaker remarked that the rules must be regarded, otherwis there could be no legislation. It is as necessary to abide by laws and regulations in a parliamentary body as it is in the army. He concluded by hoping that the House would not adjourn without enforcing its authority on

Mr. Petty asked to be excused from the chamber for

would not adjourn without enforcing its authority on this occasion.

Mr. Petty asked to be excused from the chamber for five minutes only. At first the House did not seem willing to gratify him, but at length yielded.

Mr. O'Keefe (peinting to the clock) said the gentleman must return within the five minutes, otherwise he should insait in placing him also in contempt.

Now, this conduct in members taking the responsibility to leave their seats at any time, and any day they choose, should not longer be allowed. This has been too much the care during the whole session. There are now more than a hundred and fifty bills ready to be disposed of in this house by a third reading. It will be interesting to listen to the excuses which some fifty or sixty members will be called on to render, on Monday, or any other day, when they return.

The great question of tolls and taxation is still in agitation. The House of Lords, and the committee of members and State officers, have as yet presented no plan to the public view. They are in a very perplexed condition. They have no rest day nor night. Their first project of tolling railroads still remains a favorite, and some portion of the Regency deciars that they have advanced too far in the measure to recede. The bill was reterred back to the committee, at the request of the said railroad tords, and should the administration shrink from pressing their favorite measure, it will be inevitable that the rail road interests beld Clark, Cook & Co., in leading string.

The court journal of yesterday, in stating that Mr. Blatchford's "report in favor of imposing tolls upon railroads, received the sanction of a majority of the Committee of Ways and Means.—Thus it suppless the sanction of a majority of the Committee of Ways and shouse in the rest of the said and the said

From Philadelphia.
THE SUNDAY LAW-FIRE DEPARTMENT.

PHILADELPHIA, April 1, 1855.
The Sunday liquer law is most stringently enforced to day, and not a single drinking shop has been open. The refectories confine their operations to the dispensing of

The new law regulating the Fire Department went into operation last night. Fifty-four companies have accept-ed its provisions, while twenty-four have rejected them and gone out of the service. It was feared that disturb-ances would occur last night, and the police were kept en duty in force. Nothing, however, occurred, except several alarms of fire.

The Asla's News at New Orleans.

Naw Orleans, March 30, 1855.
The European news per Asia at Halifax last night, came to hand this forenoon over the National line, and was published by the Associated Press in their regular evening editions. The cotton advices created quite a took place at a decline of one quarter of a cent per lb. The sales of the day are about 3,000 bales, mostly prior to the publication of the news. Sales for the week foot up 25,000 bales. The receipts at this port, less than last year at this time, are estimated at 108,000 bales. The stock on band is 99,000 bales. We quote middling at 8%c. a 8%c. Coffee—Sales of the week amount to 17,000 bags. The stock on hand is 27,000. Prime Rio is quoted at 10%c. Exchange—The outside rate for sterling is 9%c. Freights.—Cotton to Liverpool, %d.

Lake Navigation, de.

BUFFALO, March 21, 1855. To day has been mild and summer-like, for the first time this spring. The snow is rapidly disappearing and business exhibits considerable activity in preparations for the spring trade. The ice in the lake extends from the American to the Canadian shore as far up as the eye can reach, and it is the opinion of the best judges that there will be no opening of navigation till the 1st of

It is understood that the Bunalo and Brantford railread trains will commence running regularly about the middle of next week.

Markets, Province, March 31, 1855.
Cotton — The week closes with a quiet feeling. Sales have been to a monerate extent, at irregular prices. Week.—The market has been active during the week. Sales, 75,156 penude. Frinting cloths.—No change in the market. Sales, 5,000 pieces.

The Expedition to Search for Or. Kane. The government is now engaged in fetting out an expedition to search for br. Kans, who is supposed to be imprisoned among the lesbergs of the North Pole. For thus purpose, the steam propeller "City of duston" was pur-chased, and for some time past has been laying at the Navy Yard. The City of Boston was built at Medical, near Boston, and for some years past has been engaged in a line of propellers between Boston and Philadelph's. This vessel was very strongly built, and is driven by two steam engines, possessing power enough to give her headway against the most rapid currents on the coast of Greenlard. She is five bundred and fifty tens burthen, and her model is sharp, long and narrow. For the past ten cays or two weeks this vessel has been upon the dry cock at the Navy yard, undergoing a survey by a Roard of officers, who were to decide upon her sea qualities, her strength and her other capacities for the exp-di-tion to the North Pole. This Board has just reported, see I adversely to the City of Boston; the objection to her being mainly upon the ground that she was too large and too old. The vessel that is now fixed upon for the expedition is yet upon the stocks at the Philadelphia Navy Yard. This last vessel is very strongly built, is only two hundred and fifty tons burthen, about half the size of the City of Boston, and was originally designed for a with a screw and engines for propelling, and to give her a heavy press of canvass. The vessel wil, be provisioned by Herry Grinnell, Esq , whose generosity, it will be remembered, fitted out the expedition under Dr. Kane, and will probably be ready to sail from here on her

The command of this expedition is to be given to lieutenant H. I. Hartstene, who for some time past has been, the commander of the mail steamer Illinois, California route. L'eutenant Hartstene was born im the State of South Carolina, and entered the United States Navy in 1828, having now given nearly thirty years of his life to the paval service.

THE THEATRES offer attractive bills for this evening. The Pyne and Harrison English opera troupe will give a concert at Niblo's—the first in this city. This aimple announcement will be sufficient.

Personal Intelligence.

At the Metropolitan Hotel—Hon b Phoble, Symenso-Judge Roosevell, Illinois; Major Farrell and family, Mexico: Juan F Gaucher, Mexico; B T Washburne, Philadelphina: Osborn Hows, Boston; Mr. and Mrs. C Nocana, St. Louis-S W Ralston, Panama; Wm Smith, British army; John M. Walker, St John, N B; A Guthrie, Chrongo; Lieut. Crown Russian navy; John Revere, Boston.

Russian navy; John Kevere, Boston.

Dr. Hunter on Consumption.—Letter No XIII.—
To rize Editor or rize Heraldo.

Sire.—There is snother form of consumption more insidious in its advances than either of those described in my proceeding letters. It is called "Latent Consumption," because tubercles exist in the lungs for a long time without manifesting any of their usual symptoms. There is no cough, no expectoration, no spitting of blood. Most frequently there are no symptoms that point to the lungs, and but rew that indicate derangement of the general health. But there is something in the counter ance which is readily detected by the practical eye of the physician, and which is entirely overlooked by the nearest friends. The patient is evidently everlooked by the nearest friends. The patient is evidently overlooked by the nearest friends. The patient is evidently overlooked by the nearest friends. The patient is evidently overlooked by the nearest friends. The readily an opportunity to investigate the case until the warely an opportunity of investigate the case until the array and poption anything in the lutter. The patient is evidently of anything in the lutter, but still remains ignorant of the true cause of the misokief. He consults any number of "Doctors," and gets the most opposite opinions. Some treat the case very lightly, and promise a speedy cure. Others advise n' change of air, and quiet. Une says it is all "stomach"—another that the liver is out of order. He tries the prescriptions of each in turn—the "Regular," the "Homsopath," and the "Water Gure;" but finds he gets ambetter. He can rum up the results of his experience by saying that his purse has been lightened by the sum of their bills. And yet he cannot see why he does not get well. Nor during that his purse has been lightened by the sum of their bills. And yet he cannot see why he does not get well. Nor during the history of my patients is irrevocably lost. This highten him. Those who know he had been not reveal their condition, becare they do no Dr. Hunter on Consumption.-Letter No XIII.

worth a pound of cure.

Consumption is semetimes attended and masked by fever, to such a degree as to be mistaken for remitters fever, or for akind of dumb agus. This is called by physicians, for the sake of distinction, "Febrile Consumption"—and is very fests, and in general rapid is its progress.

Having now called attention to all the kinds of consumption, describing the symptoms and peculiarities of each, I shall, an my next letter, speak of "Tubercies," as the immediate cause of ulceration and destruction of the Imags.

Your obedient servant,

ROBERT HUNTER, M.D.,

Physician for Disasses of the Lungs.

No. 828 Broadway, New York, March 29, 1856.

Knox has a Peculiar Talent of Suiting "our people" in the shape and style of his hate. The new spring fashious lately introduced by him were at once recognized as the standard of fashion; and his establishments as 120 Julton street (Sun Buildings) and 33 Broadway, have public with the widence of their good taste and judgment on their head. Reader, "go thou and do likewise."

Holmes' U. S. patent double action steres scopic cameras for taking daguerrectyes, photographs and stereoscopic pictures of all descriptions. Price fifteen and twenty dollars. Two of these double cameras are in opera-tion, taking 600 portraits daily at 259 Broadway.

France-Green Hargains — The largest as-sertment of celebrated pianos in the United States.—T. Gibert and Co.'s presultan sedean pianos; Horace Waters' modern improved pianos, and those of a large number of other makers, comprising the largest and most desirable assertment in the Union; will be sold at prices which defy competition, for each or estimatory paper. Persons in the city having orders for pianos will find it to their ad-vaplage to call on HORACE WATERS, 333 Erondway.

Albert H. Nicolay will hold his regular

Albert H. Nicolay, Auctioneer.-Household furniture sales.—The undersigned begs leave to inform his numerous friends and the public that he is fully peapered, as usual, to give his attention to sales of household furniture, at auction, at the residence of families that intensibreaking up housekeping this spring. Account sales rendered invariably on the following day after the sale, and advances made when required. ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer, No. 4 Broad street

Opening day at Mrs. Marcy's new millinery emporium, No. 495 Broadway, near Brooms street. On whereday next, April 4th, Mrs. Marcy will have the pload of the coming for the inspection of the ladies of New York and vicinity, a superh stock of silk millinery, straw bunnets, Prench flowers, ribbons, etc., of the latest Parisian styles. Genin's Bazaar -On Monday, the 2d of.

April, will be opened three cases of infants' embroidered braided cleaks and hoods; also a case of rich point laces received by the Atlantse. Genin's Bazaar, 513 Broadway

Important to Housekeepers. Our Spring sections of carpaings, cilclothe, entains and curtain salesiais as new ready for inspection, and will be offered a pastly reduced prices. LORD & TAYLOR, Grand street world of Chryste.

Spring Fashlons.—A Choice Selection of ladies' bonnets, received per Atlantic.—J. H. HAR-LEY, 3d John street, has straw bonnets to please everybody also, bonnet trames. All of which will be sold cheap for 38 and 35 John Street, Corner of Namen .-

This favorite old stand for fashionable and superior make of clothing is now well steeked with spring and summer garments for men and youths, in great variety of wool, silk, lines and cotton, at wholesale and retail. Take a look, and you will axe money. Our city friends may depend on a full apply all through the season. DEVLIN & JESSUP. Clothing made to order, and warranted to please, or no anio-

Know Ye the Place Where the Clothing a rold is as good as wheat, and durable as gold! Where, for delians few, a suit you may bay, Which will not your form, as well as your eye? The EVANS'S, 66 and 67 Fulton street, Patronized by all that are discreet.

April .- And thou hast joined the Gentle rain, and wearest the gentle name of spring. Ladies, if you wish matter and Batton boats, of all the fashiomable styles; if you wish allippers, they and toilet slips, with boays, misses, and toilet slips, with boays, misses, and called the strength of th

210 Bowery.-Hyatt's new Carpet Emporium.—The place to buy your carpets cheap.—Royal volumes and tapestry carpeting, r.e., Sa., Sa., 10a., 11a., 12a. per yard three ply carpeting, and the provention ingrain carpeting, at 2a., 2a. of the period of t

Clocks! Clocks!! Clocks!!!-Just Opened. one hundred and fifty new styles Paris made clocks. For sale at a small advance on the importation cost. W. J. F. DAILEY & CO., Marble Stores, 631 and 633 Brondway.

Defiance Salamander Safes... Robert M. Pat

Tens .- The best assortment of fine tens will he fennd at the Canten Tea Company's newly creeke store, No. 125 Chatham street, between Pearl and Recognition streets, the oldest tea establishment to the city. We assure our readers they can do better here than eisewhere, either at wholesale or retail.

Scotch Ale, Mair & Son's Sparking Edinburg ale, Base & Co.'s, and Allsopp's India paintle. Barciny, Perkins & Co.'s Lendon brown stept and porter, all in superior order. For sale by JUHN DUNCAN & SONS, on Breadway.